1	2
	10. कलकत्ता जिला-कलकत्ता
	11. निमतिता जिला मुर्सिदाबाद
	(क) चेस्ट क्लीनिक निमतिता (प०बं०) जिला-मुर्सिदाबाद
आसाम	1. गौरीपुर जिला-धूबरी असम
त्रिपुरा	1. अगरतला
बिहार स्थानों के नाम जहां अस्पताल स्थित हैं।	1. करमा
कर्नाटक	1. मैसूर

औषधालयों की स्थापना के मापदण्ड

1. स्टैटिक एवं मोबाइल डिस्पेन्सरी	5000 बीड़ी कर्मकार
2. स्टेटिक डिस्पेन्सरी	3000 बीड़ी कर्मकार
3. आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेन्सरी	500 बीड़ी कर्मकार

Agricultural Labourers in" the Country

1830 SHRI IQBAL SINGH:
SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural workers in the country; State-wise;

(b) what has been the cumulative average rate of growth in the number of agricultural labourers between 1980 and 1990;

(c) what are the reasons' for abnormal increase in the number of such labourers: and

(d) what steps have been taken to provide alternative source , of employment to these labourers?

THE MINISTER OF, STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A Statement is attached *(See* below).

(b) As per the Census figures of 1981 and 1991, the growth rate in the number of Agricultural Labourers has been 3.5% p.a. (excluding J&K where no census was conducted in 1991).

(c) As per the NCRL (1987-91), the technological change in agriculture, marginalisation of small farmers, eviction of tenants, destruction of traditional cottage industries, inflation etc., are some of the important factors that are operating differently in different regions of India leading to the swelling of the number of agricultural labourers.

(d) The major on-going schemes for promoting rural employment are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for self employment (TRYSEM) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Besides these schemes, the Planning Commission has adopted in the Eighth Five Year Plan a strategy for employment generation in rural areas. As a part of this strategy the Planning Commission has identified development of wasteland, water conservation, integrated water-shed development, development of forest areas and diversification to non-farm rural activities as important areas of employment generation. It is also making

provisions for training, technology, marketing assistance and credit to non-agricultural activity with a view to promoting industries in rural areas-

Statement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Agricultural Labourers (1991 Census)
1.	INDIA	74,597,744 (Excluding J & K)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,625,159
2.	Assam	844,964
3.	Bihar	9,512,892
4.	Gujarat	3,230,547
5.	Haryana	8,96,782
6.	Himachal Pradesh	58,668
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..
8.	Karnataka	4,999,959
9.	Kerala	2,120,452
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,863,029
11.	Maharashtra	8,313,223
12.	Manipur	47,350
13.	Meghalaya	89,492
14.	Nagaland	7,233
15.	Orissa	2,976,750
16.	Punjab	1,452,828
17.	Rajasthan	1,391,670
18.	Sikkim	12,851
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,896,295
20.	Tripura	187,538
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7,833,258
22.	West Bengal	5,055,478
23.	A. & N. Islands	4,989
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,054
25.	Chandigarh	1,642
26.	D. & N. Haveli	6,233
27.	Delhi	25,195
28.	Goa	35,284
29.	Daman & Diu	1,199
30.	Lakshadweep	..
31.	Mizoram	9,527
32.	Pondicherry	77,203